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ranged from one which was equal to *Sirius* to some of the fifth magnitude. Six or eight were as bright as *Regulus.* Of those which were seen at a distance of say thirty degrees or more from the radiant, nearly all must have been at least as bright as the third magnitude.

Following are the data of the observations:—

Astronomical Date.	Pacific Standard Time.	*Leonids.*	Other Meteors.	Remarks.
1902.				
Nov. 14.	$13^h 01^m$ to $14^h 00^m$	2	5	
	14 00 15 00	5	3	Clouded over at $15^h 00^m$
	15 33 16 00	3	4	Perfectly clear.
	16 00 16 30	3	1	
	16 30 17 00	2	2	Sky 7/10 cloudy at $16^h 30^m$ Clear again in five minutes.
	17 00 17 30	4	3	
	Total in $3^h 56^m$	19	18	
Nov. 15.	13 09 13 30	1	0	Light clouds at times during the night, but they did not interfere.
	13 30 14 00	1	0	
	14 00 14 30	0	2	
	14 30 15 00	3	0	
	15 00 15 30	0	0	
	15 30 16 00	6	1	
	16 00 16 30	7	0	
	16 30 17 00	8	0	
	17 00 17 30	3	0	Clouded over at $17^h 30^m$
	Total in $4^h 21^m$	29	3	

The relatively large number of other meteors on the first night was not due to the inclusion of doubtful cases. The observing conditions were the same on both nights. From the roof of the main building there was an unobstructed view of the sky from the zenith to the eastern horizon. As much of the space around the radiant was covered as the eye can take in at one time.

JOEL STEBBINS.

AN UNUSUAL TRIPLE STAR.

In the latter part of September I discovered a triple star which is unlike any other that I have seen. The differences in the magnitudes of the three stars are not very great and the configuration is that of an almost perfect equilateral triangle.

The means of the measures of distance on two nights with the 36-inch telescope are as follows:—

A B	1″.55.
B C	1″.47.
C A	1″.61.

Such triples, had we more of them, affording a gradation of distances from those which are very small to those which amount to several seconds of arc, would enable investigations relating to the personal errors in the measurement of position-angle to be undertaken with a promise of reaching more conclusive results than have characterized such investigations in the past.

This star is D. M. + 49° 95. Its position, derived from the Bonn A. G. Catalogue, where its magnitude is given as 8.9, is as follows:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{R. A.} = 0^{\text{h}}\ 22^{\text{m}}\ 21^{\text{s}}.14. \\ \text{Decl.} = +\,49^{\circ}\ 28'\ 10''.9.\end{array}\right\}\ 1900.0.$$

W. J. HUSSEY.

ECLIPSE OF THE FIRST MOON OF *JUPITER*.

[Dr. E. S. HOLDEN has kindly sent us the following letter received by him, as it will be of general interest.—*Publication Committee.*]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 21, 1902.

Dear Sir:—The transits of the moons and their shadows across the disk of the planet *Jupiter* have always been interesting phenomena to me, and I frequently watch them when the atmosphere of smoky St. Louis will permit.

On examination of the ephemeris a few days ago, I found that the shadows of the moons I and III would both be visible on the evening of October 19th. Going to my observatory on this date, and bringing *Jupiter* into the field of my 6½-inch I found both shadows on the disk.

As the position of shadows indicated that I appeared on the disk last, and further examination of the almanac showed it would pass off first, I was interested to know just how, or in what position the shadows would be in when passing each other. After waiting some seventy minutes the shadow of I merged with shadow of III, and at last became lost to view,